

## NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY FINDINGS FORM

<b>Planning Area:</b>	<b>West Texas</b>	<b>HMAZ/LMAZ Area:</b>	<b>El Paso</b>
<b>BDTP:</b>	<b>F/MS</b>	<b>SUBPOPULATION:</b>	<b>Hispanic women (1,12)</b>

	# of surveys completed: 14	
	Information from needs assessment surveys	Assessment
<b>Risk Behaviors</b> (13,15,16, 22,24,25, 26,27,28,29 30,33)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36% reported two or more partners in the past year; 14% reported more than 3 partners in the past year.</li> <li>None of the F/MS Hispanic women surveyed indicated they knew if any of their sex partners in the past year had HIV or an STD.</li> <li>15% say they had been treated for an STD in the past year.</li> <li>7% of the respondents reported engaging in anal sex and never using a condom.</li> <li>89% almost never use a condom for oral sex.</li> <li>50% almost never use a condom for vaginal sex.</li> <li>The top things Hispanic F/MS women said they do to keep from getting HIV are (in order): only have sex with one partner [57%]<sup>1</sup>, don't abuse alcohol or drugs [29%], sometimes use condoms [21%], don't inject drugs [21%], and always use a condom [21%]. Survey respondents indicated a similar pattern of responses for protection against STDs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A low proportion of the respondents reported they have engaged in sex with multiple partners. Monogamy was mentioned as a primary method Hispanic F/MS women used to reduce their risk for HIV and STDs.</li> <li>There is a moderate prevalence of HIV and STDs in the population based on the morbidity profile for this population.</li> <li>Reported condom use with sex is similar to that observed in the risk profile.</li> </ul>

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\*Denotes the factors that influence behaviors (FIBs). See Tab 8 TDH Insert, Selecting and Prioritizing Interventions for a more detailed description.

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<b>*Knowledge</b> (9,11)	<p>Among Hispanic F/MS women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 93% indicated that anal sex without a condom may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 71% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 57% and 86% indicated that oral and vaginal sex without a condom, respectively, may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 86% each for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 86% indicated that sex-trade work may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 86% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 93% indicated that unprotected sex under the influence may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 93% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 93% indicated sex with more than one partner may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 93% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 93% indicated that injecting drugs and sharing works may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 64% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 93% indicated that having sex with women may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 93% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 86% indicated that engaging in sex with a woman who has engaged in risky behaviors may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 86% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 93% indicated that blood transfusions may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 36% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 93% indicated that needle sticks may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 36% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 86% indicated that a being born to a mother with HIV may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 71% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 90% of the respondents showed good knowledge of HIV transmission routes. Generally, the responses indicate this community, as a whole, does not need additional education on HIV.</li> </ul>

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<b>*Attitudes &amp; beliefs</b> (10,32,34)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On average, Hispanic F/MS women indicated they strongly agreed that a person should tell their sex partner(s) if they have HIV or an STD whether they are using condoms or not.</li> <li>The top reasons Hispanic F/MS women indicated they had sex without a condom are (in order): they trust their partner [36%]<sup>1</sup>, they don't like condoms [29%], condoms were not available [14%], and in a monogamous relationship [14%].</li> <li>83% indicated they were not likely to get HIV.</li> <li>77% indicated they were not likely to get an STD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary barriers to condom use were partner trust, condoms not being available, in a monogamous relationship, and not liking condoms.</li> <li>Considering the morbidity rates in this community, and the low risk behaviors indicated, the personal perception of risk may be realistic.</li> </ul>
<b>*Current communication skills</b> (14)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% of the Hispanic F/MS women who responded indicated they have talked about getting HIV with at least some of their partners.</li> <li>62% of the Hispanic F/MS women who responded indicated they have talked about getting an STD other than HIV with at least some of their partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 80% of the Hispanic F/MS women indicated they have discussed their risks for an STD or HIV with their partner. Since most women indicated it was important to discuss risks with their partners, this suggests communication skills may need to be developed this sub-population. It should be cautioned that just because communication is occurring, does not mean that that communication is effective.</li> </ul>
<b>*Social/peer support</b> (17)	<p>When asked who they would tell if they had contracted HIV or an STD other than HIV, the following proportions of Hispanic F/MS women indicated they would tell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Their family; 100% for HIV, 78% for an STD.</li> <li>Their current partner(s); 100% for HIV, 83% for an STD.</li> <li>Their past partner(s); 100% for HIV, 73% for an STD.</li> <li>Their friends; 100% for HIV, 50% for an STD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the respondents reported they would be comfortable telling family, friends and partners if they contracted HIV. The proportion indicating the same freedom of discussion about an STD infection was lower than for HIV, especially for friends.</li> </ul>

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<b>Testing history/need for testing</b> (18-23)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>43% of survey respondents indicated they have tested for HIV in the past year.</li> <li>Of those who were tested, they tested an average of 1.3 times per year.</li> <li>The top reasons Hispanic F/MS women indicated they have tested are (in order): due to pregnancy [14%]<sup>1</sup>, and corrections [14%].</li> <li>The reasons given why Hispanic F/MS women they have not tested was they didn't know where to test and they were not sexually active.</li> <li>None of those surveyed indicated they have tested positive for HIV.</li> <li>Half of the respondents tested for an STD other than HIV in the past year. Of those testing, they tested an average of 1.6 times per year.</li> <li>14% of Hispanic F/MS women who have tested for an STD in the past year indicated they have tested positive for an STD.</li> <li>The top reasons cited for not testing for an STD were (in order): don't think they are at risk [21%]<sup>1</sup>, and not sexually active [14%].</li> <li>21% of respondents indicated they have tested for Hepatitis A in the past year, 21% for Hepatitis B, 43% for Hepatitis C, and 43% tested for Tuberculosis. 14% of respondents who didn't test indicated they did not test because they did not believe they were at risk for those diseases and 14% indicated they had no symptoms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testing proportions for these respondents are moderate with 43% of this group testing each year. Those who test, do so an average of 1.3 times a year. Testing proportions may be appropriate for the risks and morbidity in this population. Emphasis should be placed on getting those individuals engaging in risky behaviors to test with the appropriate frequency.</li> <li>7% of respondents indicated HIV testing as a preventive behavior, part of routine care.</li> <li>A high proportion of the respondents indicated they tested for an STD in the past year (50%). The frequency of testing (1.6 times a year for those who tested) is just below the average number of partners (1.9) reported in the past year.</li> <li>Between 20 and 45% of this sub-population respondents indicated they have been tested for other diseases in the past year.</li> </ul>
<b>Prevention services currently accessed</b> (19,21) Note: For testing, community-based organizations and corrections were not provided as a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The top four locations Hispanic F/MS women go for an HIV test are (in order): doctor's office [14%]<sup>1</sup>, corrections [14%], other public clinic [7%], hospital [7%], drug treatment [7%], and public STD clinic [7%].</li> <li>The top locations Hispanic F/MS women go for an STD test are (in order): family planning clinics [21%]<sup>1</sup>, doctor's office [14%], and hospitals [14%].</li> <li>8% of respondents indicated barriers in their community to seeking prevention services. Barriers mentioned include: don't know where to go for services, and don't have transportation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary locations identified by survey respondents for HIV testing and STD diagnosis and treatment were doctor's offices, corrections, family planning clinics, public clinics, and drug treatment centers.</li> <li>8% of the respondents indicated barriers to accessing services. Lack of knowledge of where services are located</li> </ul>

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response option.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The top locations where Hispanic F/MS women have gotten HIV and STD information are (in order): health care providers [21%]<sup>1</sup>, school [21%], public health clinics [21%], drug treatment centers [14%], the library [14%], and other health clinics [14%].</li> <li>The top locations where Hispanic F/MS women have gotten information on HIV and STDs that has helped them are (in order): health care providers [14%]<sup>1</sup>, public health clinics [14%], and school, drug treatment centers, the library, family or friends, and other health clinics at 7% each.</li> </ul>	<p>and transportation were mentioned as barriers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary sources of HIV and STD information reported by the survey respondents were through private health care providers, public clinics, schools, libraries, and drug treatment centers. The places they got useful information from were public clinics and health care providers.</li> </ul>
<b>Prevention needs (35-39)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For those Hispanic F/MS women indicating they wanted to know more to help protect them from acquiring HIV, the following activities were requested (in order): how to talk with partners about using condoms [43%]<sup>1</sup>, how to use a condom [21%], basic information on HIV/STDs [21%], how to have safe sex [14%], and drug abuse counseling and treatment [7%].</li> <li>Primary locations where Hispanic F/MS women indicated they would get information on HIV and STDs in the future are (in order): health care providers [64%]<sup>1</sup>, drug treatment centers [57%], public health clinics [57%], community-based organizations [50%], counseling and testing centers [50%], and other health clinics [50%].</li> <li>Primary locations where Hispanic F/MS women indicated they would NEVER get information on HIV or STDs in the future are (in order): work [50%]<sup>1</sup>, bars [50%], bath houses [36%], and church [29%].</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic information on HIV/STDs, how to have safe sex, how to use a condom, and communication skills and lead the activities wanted by Hispanic F/MS women.</li> <li>Hispanic F/MS women indicated a wide range of settings where they would access HIV and STD prevention services including primary care providers, community based organizations, drug treatment centers, and public clinics.</li> <li>The primary locations where Hispanic F/MS women would NEVER seek HIV or STD prevention messages are bars, bathhouses, work, and church.</li> </ul>

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<b>Specific Information about HIV<sup>+</sup> from HIV<sup>+</sup> risk profiles</b>	<p>Statewide for all HIV positive Hispanic F/MS women<sup>2</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 56% of F/MS Hispanic women HIV positive individuals indicated they never used a condom for anal sex, 59% for vaginal sex, and 76% for oral sex.</li> <li>• 11% indicated an STD diagnosis in the past year.</li> <li>• 35% indicated more than 1 sex partner in the past year.</li> <li>• 9% indicated some sex trade work in the past year, primarily selling sex.</li> <li>• 46% indicated substance use with sex in the past year.</li> <li>• 63% indicated their partners were at risk, and nearly 40% indicated their partners had multiple partners.</li> <li>• The top drugs used during sex were: alcohol [35%]<sup>1</sup>, cocaine [21%], and marijuana [11%].</li> </ul> <p>For all HIV positive F/MS women in El Paso<sup>2</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No condom use information is available on HIV positive F/MS women in El Paso due to small numbers of responses.</li> <li>• 25% indicated an STD diagnosis in the past year.</li> <li>• 75% indicated they had more than 1 partner in the past year.</li> <li>• None of the HIV positive F/MS woman indicated selling sex in the past year.</li> <li>• 75% indicated substance use with sex in the past year.</li> <li>• 33% indicated their partner was at risk, and 100% indicated their partners had multiple partners.</li> <li>• The top drugs used during sex were: cocaine [75%]<sup>1</sup>, alcohol [50%], and marijuana [25%].</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proportion of Hispanic F/MS women positives reporting using a condom for vaginal sex is similar to that reported for HIV positive individuals. The proportion of HIV positives who report using a condom for anal and oral sex is higher than that disclosed by the needs assessment survey respondents.</li> <li>• The proportion of HIV positives with a recent STD diagnosis is significant, one to three in ten positives having an STD in the past year. This is particularly troublesome considering the high proportion (approximately 35 to 70%) with multiple sex partners in the past year, and with 10% involved in sex trade.</li> <li>• HIV positive F/MS Hispanic women indicated a moderate perception of their partner's risk (63% statewide, and 33% for all F/MS women in the area).</li> <li>• The drugs of choice for HIV positives are alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana.</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>		

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